

# THE Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XVI.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri famago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

VOL. V

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1791.

LEARNER: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street, where he prints, at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are carefully received, and Printing in all different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Wanted by the subscribers,

**B**EEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Calf and Merchandise, will be given a any of their store, either in this place, Danville, Bond's Town, Louisville or Madison Courthouse or Limestone. They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of

## GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

P. S. They also want a quantity of new and low linen.  
Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

**S**TRAYED from pasture ground near Black's Station a Horse, chestnut brown, whitish face, branded S on the neck, about 2 years old this ensuing spring; whoever takes up said horse and delivers or to the subscriber near Black's Station, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS STEELE.

## WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the

**BAKING  
BUSINESS.**

An active lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.  
JOHN COCK.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in Mercer County on the waters of Salt river, near Harlan's Mill, a black Mare, 3 years old last spring, with a large blaze in her face, and a black spot over her left eye, both hind feet white, about 4 feet nine or ten inches high, trots naturally and branded on the off shoulder K. Appraised to £10.

Dec. 13, 1791.

## FOR SALE,

For Cask or Cattle

A COMPLETE set of Blacksmiths Tools, together with Six sets of Sailors tools; For terms apply to Mr. Zebulon Barton in Lexington, who is authorized to dispose of them.

Thomas Sloo.

Dec. 30, 1791.

## ALEXANDER & JAMES

## PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

**A**LL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hugh Bent jun. who is authorized to settle my accounts and all those having demands against me, will present their accounts to him who will discharge them as quick as possible.

THOMAS YOUNG.

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1791.

**W**ILL be rented on the first day of January next for the term of fifteen months on the premises to the highest bidder, who will be ready to pay only, to be paid in quarterly payments at the commencement of every quarter; it will be rented privately if any person will make application previous to the day of renting. It is also requested that all persons having claims against the Estate of William Christian deceased, will bring them in properly adjusted and they shall be paid.

ALEX. S. BULLET, Exr. of Will Christian dec.

fford, Dec. 17, 1791.

## WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-

SMITH'S business.

An active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.  
CHARLES WHITE.

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**M**R. Edward Bullock has commenced Post Riding; He will leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Courthouse, on the 11th and 15th of every Month, at Boonsborough the 2d and 16th, at Madison Courthouse the 3d and 17th, at Lincoln Courthouse the 4th and 18th, at Danville the 5th and 19th, at Harrodsburg the 6th and 20th, at Baird's Fawn the 7th and 21st, the 9th and 23d, at Louisville, and from thence up Briddles creek to Lexington; but the time he will be at any particular place between Louisville and Lexington, cannot yet be ascertained, but will be made public when known. Mr. Bullock is hereby authorized to receive any subscription money and receipt for the same, which shall be good against

JOHN BRADFORD.  
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And to be sold by

ANDREW BROWN,

And the principal Booksellers in the City of Philadelphia, price One Dollar and three quarters, the

## L A W S

Of The

United States of America;

Collected with, and collated by, the original Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, on the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

\* This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence; Rhode Island; Messrs. Hutton and Goodwyn, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis & Co. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

## NOTICE

I hereby given to the Clerks and Sheriffs within the District of Kentucky, that Mr. Joshua Barbee is authorized to settle with them in my absence.

THOMAS BARBEE, R.D.K.  
Danville, Nov. 24, 1791.

## FOR SALE

FOR

## CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer, of Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber on the Hickman road a dark brown horse, 2 years old last spring, about 13 hands and a half high, a large star and small spot, branded on the off shoulder D. Appraised to £3.

Thomas J. Hinson.

December 14, 1791.

**B L A N K S  
O F A L L K I N D S**

May be had at this Office.

W. L. L. Henry Hudibras.  
 Your fustful rhyme,  
 In men of breeding,  
 Would be called a crime.  
 But I suppose you  
 Some unworldly lad,  
 That cannot yet  
 Distinguish good from bad.  
 Who learn'd you to  
 Nick-name much older men?  
 O be! or shame!  
 Ralh boy, lay down your pen.  
 How dared you  
 The Medlar thus engage?  
 Did not you know,  
 Respect was due to age?  
 Such things as this,  
 Will your good name destroy;  
 Take better care again.  
 Be a good boy.  
 Good manners looks  
 So pretty in a youth.  
 Ask men of sense,  
 They'll tell you this is truth.  
 If you'll do this,  
 I freely will you pardon:  
 'Til blacks are freed,  
 I'll let you tend my garden.  
 At leisure times,  
 Then you my thread may reel,  
 When I shall re-assume  
 My spinning-wheel.  
 I'll pay you well,  
 And teach you how to be  
 A better man  
 Than Mr. A. B. C.  
 Learning and breeding  
 Both, he boldly claims;  
 And yet in him,  
 They seem like empty names.  
 Sure men of sense,  
 His breeding now will see,  
 In the rude language  
 He's given me.  
 All nature, pride,  
 And bold impertinence,  
 Is charg'd to me.  
 When I gave no offence,  
 But I'll forgive him too,  
 And when he cools  
 He'll surely know  
 All women are not fools,  
 He thinks I am a man,  
 I know not why,  
 If men will bear this,  
 Surely so may I;  
 You sure no man  
 Of courage or good sense,  
 Would hide behind  
 A woman for defence.

The MEDIAR.

WHETHER a difference in opinion on the subject of government, like that in religion be not an advantage to a people I leave to the candid and intelligent to determine. For is it not evident that it has a tendency to eradicate false doctrines and opinions by bringing them to the tribunal of truth and reason.—It is asserted that an upper house in the Legislative department and a bill of rights are absolutely incompatible with each other. Or in plain terms that the existence of the one must be the death of the other.—According to this assertion then, wherever an upper house exists there can be no bill of rights.—They have an upper house in Virginia but they have no bill of rights I suppose: It is the same case in Maryland, Carolina and most of the other States. They cannot therefore have a bill of rights! Our sister States then are all deprived of bills of rights! They have no security for property life or liberty! Despotism oppression and servitude universally prevail! Unhappy people! To be thus doubly tormented by having the name of free men when you are at the same time slaves! Better would it have

been never to have heard of the name of liberty, than to have it continually rulling about your ears, and not to enjoy its benefits.—The last and sixteenth article of the bill of rights in Virginia declares,—"That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of Religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other."—But this declaration avails nothing I suppose, as they have a house of Senate in the legislative department! No doubt then but what the writ de harricomburendo is in force in Virginia, and that the good people of that State, are burnt, tortured, fined, and imprisoned for worshipping their GOD in such a manner as is most agreeable to the dictates of their conscience!—The twelfth article of their bill of rights declares, "That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic government."—But this likewise avails as little as the other, because the upper house are such great enemies to freedom of speech and sentiments! By the eighth article jury trials are secured, and would be secure I suppose, was it not for this execrated upper house! Terrible, formidable, dreadful oppressive house! You monsters! You traitors! You vipers! You worse than monsters! You traitor-murderers! That you should be both the oppressors and the oppressed! That you should enact laws derogatory to the great rights of your people, and that you should afterwards return among the people, and become the oppressed yourselves! This is a thing so new, and so extraordinary in the annals of mankind that it causes me to summon up all the powers of my recollection to find out a precedent.—So much for Mr. H. S. B. M's refined sentiments.—But cease O reader your admiration of this man, for he is not without a parallel.—Metaphysicians, refiners and abstract thinkers have flourished before this time.—Even the celebrated Locke himself was so bewildered in his simplex and complex ideas, that he rendered his writings unintelligible to nine tenths of his readers.—Perhaps I may admire the ingenuity of such men but I can by no means be brought to assent to their assertions.—With all their art and ingenuity they cannot shake my faith.—Now I think we plainly perceive the slender foundation on which this gentleman builds his argument.—That reason, truth and the example of our sister states strongly evince its falsity.—And I will maintain that an upper house is far from being inimical

to the unalienable privileges of the people, is on the contrary a great support to them.—And that the truth of this position may not rest upon my bare say so, I will prove it by a fact which not long since happened in the state of Virginia.—We are all apprised of the opposition and clamors which was made by a large and respectable body of the people of that state to the new federal constitution.—And that the chief ground of this opposition was the want of a bill of rights.—They were averse to its adoption till such amendments might be procured as would secure their dear and inestimable privileges upon a safe and unexceptionable foundation.—Or in other words upon the foundation of a bill of rights.—These good people being the minority could not prevail in their designs, and therefore the federal constitution was adopted without amendments.—After the government was put into motion, the members of congress at their first session willing to conciliate the affections of the people, drew up such articles of amendment as they thought proper and necessary, and sent them forward to the different state legislatures, in order to receive their ratification according to the mode pointed out in the fifth article of the new federal constitution.—Accordingly when it came under the consideration of the Virginia legislature, it quickly passed the lower house, but when it was sent up to receive the concurrence of the Senate, it was as quickly objected to; and they immediately drew up a remonstrance to congress acquainting them thereby with the reasons of their rejections.—That unless the privileges of the people were secured in a more express and unequivocal manner, that they would never assent to it. They with-d all ambiguities and implication to be done away as it might raise a ground for future dissensions quarrels and disputes. They unanimously with a particular severity upon the article that related to jury trials; the article provided, that in cases both civil and criminal a man should be entitled to a trial by jurors in the state in which he lived. Thus they thought no security at all, and declared that unless the old mode of jury trial from the vicinage or at least from the county was secured to them, that they would never assent to it. And so of other articles which they thought were not explicit enough for a firm establishment of the great rights of mankind. I could adduce other instances of a like spirit in the upper house, but it is needless to recount them here. The intention of having two houses is (as I have before observed) to attain the great qualities of wisdom and goodness which no man can deny to be essential. To assert that there is as much wisdom in one house as in two, is tantamount to the ail-ga-

tion that there is as much wisdom in one man as in two, even allowing their opportunities of education and improvement to be the same. A distinction degrading and humiliating indeed to a great part of our species. The only rational motive that the gentleman can have to oppose the adoption of two houses, is the prevention of an augmentation of our expenses.—That to spare our purses he is willing to forego the advantage of wisdom in our legislative councils.—I must candidly acknowledge that this merits our consideration.

And it is in a more especial manner worthy of my notice, as it is a certain fact that my purse is entirely empty. I wish a constitution of government to be established with as little expense as possible provided the blessings of liberty and the advantage of equal and impartial laws be attained.—To produce these desirable ends, I think two houses necessary.—But nevertheless, if I was obliged to forego the attainment of an upper house, what would I do? Would I propose that a parcel of committee-men chosen at random by the people, have the power of a negative upon the proceedings of the assembly? No, in what respect are these committee-men superior to the members of the assembly? As they are chosen in the same manner and by the same electors the choice must of consequence fall upon men of the same description. We hereby increase our expenses and at the same time lose the advantage of wisdom and superior intelligence.—But I would offer an expedient which has been before proposed, viz that that the governor, two counsellors of state, and a judge from each of the superior courts of Chancery, common law, and admiralty, shall be a council, to revise all bills which shall have passed the house of Assembly, in which council the governor when present shall preside.—Every bill, before it become a law, shall be presented to this council, who shall have a right to advise its rejection, returning the bill, with their advice and reasons in writing to the house of assembly who shall proceed to reconsider the said bill. But if after such reconsideration two thirds of the house shall be of opinion, the bill shall pass finally, and become a law otherwise it shall not. This would be nominating a set of revisors who know what they are about, able and impartial revisors. And you will likewise observe that I do not invest this council with an absolute negative upon the bill as passed by the house of assembly; for this would be imperfect to blend together the different departments of government which is always dangerous. Now if we choose a set of revisors of all which the Gentlemen themselves admits must be done, I ask how far short will this fall of the

existence of two houses; why is the gentleman so much opposed to wisdom is fit was something terrible and destructive? Why has he so much stronger an attachment to follow than to wisdom? Why is he so averse to the giving us full entrance to deliberate upon such important matters as the laws of the land? Moreover which affect the property, the liberty and the lives of thousands? Why does he think that body and precipitate resolutions a best while engaged in so important a business; I will refer it to every individual's own experience, whether a reconsideration of a subject does not afford him many different views which he never dreamed of before; was then is he not willing to give us time to consider; but he says he thinks it is as easy a matter to enact a law for the government of a whole community, as it is for a man to devise a regulation for the common government of his family. If he does I think time he will find himself most grossly mistaken. Is there not more security and safety in two houses than in one? Does not the wife Solomon himself declare, that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety.

And will not the most sceptical man acknowledge that five men are more easily corrupted than ten, or fifty than a hundred, and I think too it may with reason be presumed, that an upper house will operate as a kind of barrier to prevent encroachments upon the executive and judiciary; and this upon the principle that one house will more readily combine in illegal or oppressive measures than two. It is my firm belief, that unless a government be founded in the check of self-love, no people's liberties can ever be secure. Where a compact number of men are devoted to the legislature necessarily follows, that they must be selected from almost every class of mankind. And the fine the interest of every class of men will be supported, as there own self-love will forbid them to destroy themselves. Whereas in there only a small and insufficient number, the interest of but a small part of the community would be considered. For as Judge Blackstone, in his learned commentaries has well observed, it is not to be expected from human nature, that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many.

Mr. H. S. B. likewise declares that he is afraid to risk the happiness of himself and posterity upon the rotten pillar (as he is pleased to term it) viva voce elections. I was exceedingly astonished at so unwarrantable a declaration. But perhaps he is a Pennsylvanian—if so, I do not so much wonder at it.—A predilection for the habits, manners and customs of his native country is a bias so strongly rooted in the nature of man, that in spite of his utmost efforts, it is almost impossible for him to get rid of it. I will therefore meet him on this ground, and tell him that I am a native of Virginia. This is a point therefore in which both of us are prejudiced and consequently unfit to judge. What better way than is there to obtain an impartial decision on this subject, than by referring to disinterested parties themselves. As soon as the grand federal convention at Philadelphia had formed the new federal constitution, they resolved that it should immediately be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature for their assent and ratification. In consequence of this resolution, Pennsylvania was the first State that proceeded upon the business of electing members to the convention for the aforeaid purpose. But I ask in what manner were they elected? Through the influence of a few influential and designing men, out of 70000 freemen who had the right of full suffrage, but 7000 had an opportunity of giving their votes? See the all-eyes drawn up by a minority of that convention.

This is the state in which they vote by ballot. I defy the gentleman to produce a single instance of such partial elections in the State of Virginia.

If the gentlemen is so very desirous of their emancipation, and thinks it wrong to hold them in slavery, let them set the example (as the laws do not prohibit him from it) and then he will satisfy his own conscience. And I am sure he is not answerable for the consciences of the people.—Pardon a single extraneous observation. The Gentleman cannot suffice my want of an attachment to a bill of rights, if he will only refer back to some of the former publications in the Kentucky Gazette.

The disinterested CITIZEN.

P. S. As great a friend as Mr. H. S. B. appears to be, to the great rights of mankind, yet do his principles thwart and counteract the very the very first article of our declaration of rights.—His article declares, That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.—But notwithstanding this noble declaration, he wishes to take away our lives and to deprive us of this means of acquiring and possessing property.

MR. JOHN CRAIG son of Woodford county, having reported, and the report having been industriously propagated by some of his friends, in a very malicious manner, "That I got to Richmond (Fall 1790,) while the Bill for dividing said county was depending in the Senate; interposed to prevent its passage; and kept up a letter from his brother Elijah to him (which it is said had some reference to that subject) until after rejection of said bill in the Senate." This report I contradicted. But as Mr. Craig continues to report it, although it has no foundation in truth; and having procured the following certificates, which will prove that the bill was rejected before I got to Richmond, and of course, that the report raised by Mr. Craig is false, I take the liberty of making them public. The first is from John Marshall of Richmond, who after observing that he had applied to the Stage Office days.

"I cannot fix the day of your arrival, but this I well recollect we were at dinner when you came, and Col. Brooke the clerk of the Senate dined with me that day. There was some conversation concerning the division of the county (of Woodford) and as well as I remember Col. Brooke informed us of the rejection of the Bill. That day or soon after, I heard you express some satisfaction at not having come down till the Bill was rejected from an idea that its rejection might be ascribed to you. I noticed this business more than I should otherwise have done, because from my father's representation I had in some small degree interested myself in passing the Bill thro the house of Representatives. Col. Brooke probably recollects the circumstances; and if he does can give a more positive certificate than I have done. I can only add that I am loath to hear such paltry insinuations continue to be told and believed."

J. MARSHALL.

The following is what Col. Brooke says of the matter:

"I well remember being at Mr. John Marshall's the day you came down in the Stage, which was the day the Bill (for the division of Woodford) was rejected; and I firmly be-

lieve I was the first who gave you the information of it; and I am sure if you had any hand in the business it must have been by letter, as I never had seen you till after the Bill had been rejected, which I am certain happened before the arrival of the Stage."

H. BROOKE.

I add nothing, but remain  
H. MARSHALL.

PORTLAND, Oct. 14.

BY the Polly, Captain Hatch, from Cadix, we learn that, previous to his sailing, the King of Spain had issued an edict, strictly prohibiting all his subjects from making any inquiries, or having any conversation, respecting the French revolution, or politics of any kind. At the same time requiring, of all his subjects, an oath of allegiance to his majesty, with an order, for those who refused to take the same, immediately to depart the kingdom. In consequence of which, three fourths of the people of Madrid immediately left it.

That his Catholic Majesty should require an oath of allegiance, certainly indicates suspicion, that his subjects are not loyal to the present administration of the government of Spain.

LEXINGTON, December 3.

The members elected to represent the following counties in the Convention appointed to form a Constitution are,

Bourbon County.  
John Edwards,  
James Garrard,  
James Smith,  
John McKenny,  
and Benjamin Harrison, gent.

Nelson.  
William King,  
Mathew Walton,  
Cuthbert Harrison,  
Hobbs,  
and Andrew Hines gent.

Madison.  
Charles Cavender,  
Higgason Grubbs,  
Thomas Clay,  
Thomas Kennedy  
and Joseph Kennedy, gent.

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AS the partnership of TEGAR DEN & McCULLOUGH is about to be dissolved by mutual consent; and as it will be impossible for them to settle their accounts whilst they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership, to settle their respective balances, on or before the 15th of February next. As compulsory measures would be extremely disagreeable, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will not be necessary. Those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

THE FULLING business will be carried on in all its different branches by the subscriber at his

FULLING-MILL

On the middle fork of Elk run about six miles from Lexington.  
3W WILLIAM SCOTT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Harlan's Mill, in Mercer County, a red and white bull, 2 years old last spring, no marks, Appraised to £.1. 10.

William Mitchell.  
Dec. 15, 1791.

STRAYED from Charles Smith on green creek in July 1790 a sorrel mare about 11 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, a star and streak in her forehead and snip on her nose, long tail her main hangs on the off side, two white streaks on the inside of her near hind foot, a little white about 2 inches above the hoof, ribs and pieces, several saddle fairs, banded on each shoulder IT in a piece, was forward with colt.

Also strayed from the subscriber's plantation in February 1790 a sorrel mare yearling, a large star in her forehead joined to a white nose from one nostril to the other, the upper lip white, a black spot by the off nostril, about the size of a silver, branded on each shoulder G. C. Five Dollars reward will be given for delivering the said stray, or giving such intelligence as they may be given.

In March 1790 brought in from the wilderness, off racoon creek a bay horse 12 or 15 years old, some some saddle fairs, mane long on both sides, switch tail, branded on the near buttock CF and put in to the continental service for a pack horse; the owner may have his valuation by proving his property.

GREEN CLAY

Sept. 2 1791

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Evans and Lemuel Harvey gave their Bonds jointly to Andrew Williams, of Lincoln County, one for the sum of fifteen pounds fifteen shillings, payable the 25th of December 1791; Also another of the same sum, due the 25th day of December 1792: I do forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of either of them, as I do not intend to pay them for certain reasons. These same bonds is now in the hands of Joseph Rutherford Jun.

LEMUEL HARVEY.

TO BE LET.

FOR the term of one year, or more, fifty acres of cleared land with convenient buildings, orchards and meadows, for terms apply to the subscriber living on the Premises five miles west of Lexington.

ANDREW STEELE.

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ALL persons are hereby forewarned at their peril, not to hunt, shoot, cut or destroy Timber, or to trespass in any respect whatever on the tract of Land purchased of John Tanner wherein the subscriber now lives and the several tracts adjoining; the lands being patented.

GREEN CLAY.

Oct. 1, 1791.

WHEREAS a certain James Edwards has obtained from the inspectors of Curd's Warehouses on Dicks river, a note for a hoghead of Tobacco, inspected April 10th 1790, for Anthony Pleasant No 109, gross 1200, tare 166, net 1033, also an order for one other hoghead inspected March 28th 1790 in the name of William Kinton No. 105 gross 1311 tare 112 net 1199. Now as the above described tobacco is my property, and as the said James Edwards fraudulently obtained the note and order above described, I forewarn all persons from purchasing either from the said Edwards, or his Assigns.—I have stopped the Tobacco in the hands of the inspectors.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.  
Dec. 28, 1791.

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SACRED TO THE MUSES.  
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The figure of LIBERTY.

HER Zone unbound,  
Her tresses unconfined,  
Spoke undesigning  
Negligence of mind,  
True RAPTURE'S negligence  
As on the came,  
Her cheek, was glory,  
And her eye was flame:  
Her floating robes,  
Light am'rous gales receive,  
Her modest breast  
Ten thousand virtues heave:  
Shield, had the none;  
But HONOR, and her Sword  
Was TRUTH—and Angels,  
As the mild adord.

**ANNECDOTE**  
ABOUT a half century ago, when it was more a custom to drink ale at Oxford than it is at present, a humorous fellow of punning memory, established an ale-house near the pound, and wrote over his door Ale fold by the pound. As his ale was as good as his jokes, the Oxoniensis resorted to his house in great numbers, and sometimes staid there beyond the college hours. This was made a matter of complaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who was desired to take away his license by one of the protectors of the university. Boniface was summoned to attend, and when he came into the Vice-Chancellor's presence, he began to hawk an spit about the room; this the Vice-Chancellor observed, and asked him what he meant by it? Please your worship said he, I came herein purpose to clear myself. The Vice-Chancellor, imagined he etually weighed his ale, and sold it in that manner; he therefore said to him, they tell me that you sell ale by the pound, is that true? No, and please your worship, replied the wit. How do you then, said the chancellor? Very well, I thank you sir, replied he; how do you do? The Chancellor laughed, and said, get away for a rascal, I'll say no more to you, the fellow departed, and crossing the quadrangle, met the professor who laid the information. Sir, said he, the Vice-Chancellor wants to speak with you, and returned with him. Here, sir, said he, here he is. Who, said the Chancellor? By sir, said he, you sent me for a rascal, and I've brought you the greatest I know of.

## LOST

ON The 14th I st on the Road between Lexington and Boons Station; a number of papers, viz. A Bond from John Jones to James Gray for 250 pounds of Tobacco, assigned to me by the said Gray.  
A note from William Gruffy for £5, and perhaps some old bills.  
A note from William Hunter for £13.  
A Receipt from Du can and Lemon for £6 by my hands from Thomas Brook.  
And several other p p's which at present I cannot remember.  
The above papers can be of use to me but the owner, as care has been taken to find payment. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver them to the subscriber, near Boons Station, or to the Printer hereof.

ADAM WINN.  
Dec. 1791. (3w)

## FOR SALE

A Two story framed house in a convenient part of the Town for business: For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber.  
ARCHIBALD BROWN,  
L. 18th Dec. 23, 1791.

JOHN DUNCAN  
Has just received at his Store in Lexington,

The following Catalogue of

## BOOKS,

**RUDIMAN'S Rudiments,**  
Whitcomb's Grammar,  
Philad. Iphig Lattin ditto,  
Euclippus,  
Salut,  
Clark's Ovid,  
Davidson's Virgil,  
Watson's Horace,  
Cicero's Orations,  
Murphy's Lucian,  
Xenophon,  
Homer,  
Erasmus,  
Selecta Profines,  
Selecta Verri,  
Ovet's Epistles,  
Metamorphosis,  
Virgil,  
Horace,  
Corderie,  
Clark's de.  
Fables,  
Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary,  
Young's ditto.  
Blair's Lectures,  
Guthrie's Geography,  
Moore's Navigation,  
Gibson's Surveying,  
Ferguson's Astronomy,  
Nicholson's Philosophy,  
Watts's Logic,  
Backstone's Commentaries,  
Sheridan's, Scott's and Percy's Dictionary,  
Willson's Sacramental Meditation,  
Arminian Magazine,  
Fletcher's works,  
Forms of discipline,  
Watts's Psalms and Hymns,  
Wesley's Hymns,  
Prayer Books,  
Preacher's lives,  
Death of Wesley,  
Bibles with Psalms,  
Oxford pocket ditto,  
Testaments,  
Webster's and Dilworth's Spelling Books,  
Fisher's Arithmetic,  
Dilworth's Assistant,  
Combinian Magazine,  
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,  
Vicor of Wakefield,  
History of America,  
Death of Abel,  
Economy of Human life,  
History of Pamela,  
Travels of true Godliness.  
Fine and coarse writing paper and  
Pate Board,  
Japaned Ink-stands,  
Sealing-wax and wafers,  
Slates and pencils.

ALSO

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

DRY

## GOODS

And GROCERIES,  
Most suitable to the present season and too numerous to insert,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, Public Securities, Furs, Bear skins and rye—He returns his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom and hopes to merit a continuance—It shall ever be his study to please.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Steel's Ferry, a bundle floor about 3 or 4 years old, with a crop and 2 under keels in the right ear, and crop and under keel in the left, appraised to £3.  
Joel Collins.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, on the Kentucky road, a red cow, with a star in her forehead and white flanks, with a crop and sit in the right ear and a crop or swallow fork in the left, about 12 or 15 years old had on a large bell; Appraised to £2. 10.  
Also 2 steers about 2 years old, last spring, one a black with a short tail the other a white, with a number of red spots on his neck and feet, both marked with 2 under keels and 2 crops, the black appraised to £1. 10, and the white to £2.  
William Steele.

OR. 4, 1791. 6d.

TAKEN Up by the subscriber near Caves Mill, a lean horse, 15 hands high 8 or 9 years old, has the pollvil a star in his forehead no brand perceivable, traits naturally; Appraised to £10.  
BENJAMIN GARNET.

October. 10th 1791.

TAKEN Up by the subscriber, at the foot of the Dry Ridge, between Craies Mill and the mouth of Licking River; a pie bald bay and white horse, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be nine or ten years old, no brand or ear mark, the owner is desirous to apply to Alexander Mahon on Scotts Road about one mile and a half of Lexington.

JAMES HERREN.

Dec. 17th 1791.

THE Subscriber living in Woodford County, wants a labouring man to live with him the ensuing year in the character of Overseer, one with a small family would be preferred.  
H. MARSHALL.  
Dec. 18th 1791.

I Have a large quantity of well assorted merchandise household utensils and implements of husbandry, all new and of the first quality, together with some real cows and calves, which I will dispose of in exchange for a tract of five or six hundred acres of land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Bourbon court house, or the town of Washington—Should I not be able to effect an exchange to my mind before the February Court for Fayette County, then the said merchandise and other articles will be exposed for sale in the Town of Lexington by public Vendue.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.

TAKEN From the subscriber, living near French Lick Cumberland, a bright bay mare, five or six years old, nearly fifteen hands high with a star in her forehead and a film over her left eye, and to appearance cannot see, but can see; her right shoulder somewhat strunk, occasioned by the kick of a horse; also a yellow bay yearling mare colt, with a star in her forehead and has been burnt between the forelegs, and on the knee, the scars to be seen, and the hair about them is black. A reward of twenty five dollars will be given to any person that will bring the above mentioned creatures to me, or so in proportion for either of them; also a further reward of Twenty five Dollars more will be given for the thief or thieves, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, the above reward will be paid in good trade by me.

BENJAMIN JOSTLING.

Nov. 25th 1791. (pd 1w)

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY OF LAND OR OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS.  
By DANIEL WEISIGER;  
Who has just received an assortment of

## DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.  
Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

Two Dollars Reward

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, the 29th of november, a bay mare, about 14 hands high 4 year old next spring, three feet partly white, a star in her forehead, trot and canters neatly, no brand; whoever a livers said mare to the subscriber shall have the above reward.

Peter Higbee

December 3d 1791. (3w)

Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio. Washington district }  
August term, 1791.  
John Williams, of Granville county, James Hogg, Orange county, Gentlemen. Thomas Hart, — county, in the State of Maryland, merchant, and David Hart, of Caldwell county, gentlemen, complainants,

vs

The heirs and devisees of Richard Henderson late of Granville county, deceased, of Nathaniel Hart of — county in Virginia, gentleman, deceased of William Tompkins, late of Orange county, merchant, deceased, of John Luttrell, of Chatham county, gentleman, deceased, and Leonard H Bullock, defendants.

In EQUITY.

SOME of the heirs and devisees have failed to enter their appearance according to the satisfaction of the court that they reside out of the limits of this territory—on motion of the complainants it is ordered, that unless the said heirs and devisees shall appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants, that then it shall be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of this territory, in the Kentucky and Cape Fear Gazette, and in the new paper regularly published in Elizabethtown, for three weeks successively, and at the door of the court house in the town of Jonesborough.

Accony Test  
ANDREW RUSSELL, C. & ME.

ALL KINDS OF

BLANK

## BOOKS

Made and ruled to any pattern either for Merchants or others.

ALSO

Old books new bound at this office.—As I have just employed a journeyman Book-binder, the business will be carried on in future with dispatch—We are at leisure at present, having finished all the work on hand.